

## THE FARM.

### BALANCING HORSES.

A great many people don't know what a man means when he says he wants "that horse balanced up so that he can travel." Balancing a horse means a whole lot, says the Family Herald. He must be balanced as perfectly as a pair of merchant's scales. If the blacksmith, as a horseshoer, would take care to get the inside of the foot the same height as the outside, and get the shoe the right length, there is no trouble. Some smiths will put on a shoe one-half inch too short, and if the animal goes lame he doesn't know what's the matter. Some horse will wear a shorter shoe than others of the difference in the degrees in the shape of the hoof. Some want a long toe and some a short one. Therefore there will be a difference of 40 to 47 degrees, and on a short toe you will find that the horse is straighter, that is, the upper pastern joint will come directly over the foot. With a long toe you will find that the upper pastern joint will drop back more or less. An easy way to get the length of the shoe you want is to take a square and place it on the floor. Let the tongue of the square come to the center of the pastern joint and then see how many inches you have from the toe to the heel. If you follow this rule you will have few lame horses.

Another authority asks these pertinent questions: Does the horse's hoof fully cover the entire lower border of the wall, or is it too narrow or fitted so full on the inside that it has given rise to interfering, or has the shoe been nailed on crooked, or has it become loose and shifted? Is it too short or so wide at the ends of the branches as not to support the buttresses of the hoof?

### HORSE NOTES.

Breeding from vicious parents will not produce the sort of horses that are desirable on the farm. Neither will trotting horses make good animals for agricultural purposes.

Horses and colts can live on hay alone, but they will thrive better on a mixed ration of grain and hay. Some farmers claim that alfalfa hay is superior to oats as a feed for horses. In feeding it, however, care must be exercised not to let the stock eat it too freely.

There is a scarcity of good carriage horses all over the country at present and prices are constantly advancing. This is due to the fact that in no section of the United States are breeders making any special effort to supply this class of horses.

Short-ribbed horses are always light in weight and are generally poor feeders.

Before buying a horse for either draft or driving purposes, carefully examine the front feet and hocks, as those are the parts come directly in contact with the hard work. Unless they are sound and good, a horse's usefulness will be greatly impaired.

Never buy a stallion whose feet are contracted and brittle, or whose hocks are puffy and fleshy looking.

### LIMEING THE SOIL.

It will generally be necessary to lime soils intended for alfalfa. Frequent tests with litmus paper seem to indicate that a large per cent of our soils are acid. The bacteria which live in the nodules of leguminous crops and give them their power to assimilate atmospheric nitrogen do not seem to thrive in an acid media, and lime must be used to correct this condition. Lime is useful in many other ways, though it is not a direct fertilizer, as many suppose, and a word or warning on this point may be out of place. Lime does increase the crop-yielding capacity of the soil, because it assists, in setting free forms of potash which may not have been available as plant food before now, and it has somewhat the same action toward insoluble forms of phosphorus. Besides correcting acidity and thus making possible the rapid growth of various desirable forms of bacteria, it aids in the digestion of vegetable matter, bringing it into forms where it will be most useful to the growing crop. It ameliorates the general condition of the soil through flocculating clays and making them more porous. Therefore, liming soils intended for alfalfa is quite as important as increasing the vegetable matter or adding to the available supply of phosphorus and potash.

Lime should be applied to all lands intended for alfalfa at the rate of 25 to 50 bushels per acre. To test the land and determine whether it is acid or not is a comparatively simple matter. A small piece of blue litmus paper can be purchased for a nickel at any drug store. To test the soil scrape away the surface earth to the depth of two or three inches and take out a handful and

place in a cup. If the soil happens to be very wet it may not be necessary to moisten it, but as a rule it will be wise to mix a little rain water with it. Add enough water to make the soil into a thick paste. Then take a long strip of the litmus paper and put it between layers of the soil and press tightly around it. Let the litmus paper remain for several minutes and then take it out, and if necessary wash free of the soil and examine. If the paper is changed into a decided pink the soil is strongly acid and a good application of lime will be necessary. If it is only slightly pink the degree of acidity is not so marked and a lighter application of lime will prove effective. It is very important that this test be made, and it is so simple and easy that there is no reason why it should be neglected.

Lime may be applied in various forms. Agricultural lime is now on the market, and there is no serious objection to its use provided it is made from burnt and freshly-ground lime, if it can be bought at a reasonable cost. It has some advantages, in that it can be used through an ordinary grain drill at the rate of 200 to 500 pounds per acre. As a rule, unslaked lime will prove very satisfactory. This should weigh 80 pounds to the bushel, and when bought in this condition is practically free of water, and as burnt lime on slaking takes up several hundred pounds of water per ton, there is a decided advantage in buying it in the unslaked form, as it is not only more economical, but saves greatly on the freight bills as well. The lime when taken to the farm may be slaked so as to reduce it to a very fine powder by the addition of water, or it may be placed in the field in heaps of two or three bushels at convenient distances, covered lightly with earth, and later distributed uniformly over the field. This is a more laborious way of handling it, but one of the most satisfactory methods after all. Where the lime is slaked in large quantities it may be applied with a drill which is now on the market for that purpose, at the rate of 500 lbs to one ton per acre.

### SEED CORN.

Every farmer should husk his seed corn early in the fall, but after it has completely ripened, and see that it is thoroughly dry before freezing weather. A fairly good drying rack can be made by fastening 2 by 4 scantling above the floor in an ordinary crib. Lay narrow boards on these with wide cracks between them. The seed corn should be placed on this about one or two feet deep. Make several racks, one above the other.

There are several cautions which should be observed in the storing of seed corn. Do not put immature or freshly gathered seed corn in a warm room on the floor or in piles. It will either sprout or mould, or the corn should be hung up and the windows left open for the circulation of air.

Seed corn should not be left in barrels and boxes, nor on the floor or porch in piles. It should be properly taken care of as soon as harvested.

Do not store seed corn over the laundry room nor over the stable, as it will gather moisture and be injured by freezing.

The most critical time for seed corn is during the first month after it is harvested, while it is green and sappy. There is danger that it will mold or grow if the room is warm and the circulation of the air is not good or if the corn is put in piles. On the other hand, there is danger of its freezing unless protected.

The above statements show quite plainly that if special pains have not been taken during the preceding fall and winter to protect the seed corn from the numerous agencies which may reduce or destroy its vitality, it should not be a matter of surprise of few germinating power and poor stands are the result when the seed is planted in the spring, and this emphasizes the importance of careful germination tests of the seed before it is planted.—U. S. Department, Farmers' Bulletin No. 244.

### DEADLY SERPENT BITES

Are as common in India as are stomach and liver disorders with us. For the latter however there is a sure remedy: Electric Bitters; the great restorative medicine, of which S. A. Brown, of Bennettville, S. C., says: "They restored my wife to perfect health, after years of suffering with dyspepsia and a chronically torpid liver." Electric Bitters cure chills and fever, malaria, biliousness, lame back, kidney troubles and bladder disorders. Sold on guarantee by A. M. Hughes, druggist. Price 50c.

### FOR SALE.

One 4x5 camera and outfit or will sell camera alone or exchange for larger camera. Write me. Alfred W. Ward, Kavanagh, Ky.

## School Children's Aid

### Asked in Erection of Kentucky's Fort of Boonesboro at Jamestown.

Every school boy and girl in the State is invited to assist in commemorating two historic events by the erection of a Kentucky Building at the Jamestown Exposition, which will be held next year at Norfolk, Va. Prof. J. H. Fuqua, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Kentucky, and Director of Educational Exhibits on the Kentucky Jamestown Commission, has asked every teacher in the State to set aside Wednesday, Dec. 12, as "Jamestown and Boonesboro Day." The teachers are requested to devote an hour or more on that day to instruction bearing on the first English settlement in the territory now comprised in the United States and on history connected with the erection of his unique fort by Daniel Boone near the present site of Boonesboro, Ky., in April 1775. Prof. Fuqua suggests that the scholars be called on for compositions in connection with these subjects and that readings from history be held in the schools.

Each teacher in the State has received a letter from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, asking that the pupils be requested to school on "Jamestown and Boonesboro Day." One or more pennies, according to school age, which will be forwarded to the Commission and will go into a special fund devoted exclusively to the erection of a replica of the Fort of Boonesboro as a Kentucky Building at Jamestown. Children under 5 years of age (in the kindergarten) are asked to contribute 1 cent each; pupils between 5 and 9 years of age are asked to contribute 2 cents each; those between 10 and 14 years, 3 cents each; those between 15 and 20, 4 cents each; pupils above 21 years of age, 5 cents each.

One of the unique features associated with the movement is that permitting no pupil to contribute a larger sum than is called for by his or her school age. The pupil may, however, contribute additional pennies in the name of some other pupil who is unable to make his own little subscription to the fund. In his letter to the teachers, Prof. Fuqua says in part:

"Because of the historic interest in the event to be commemorated and by reason of the unique building Kentucky will have, we want the school pupils of the State to be identified with the movement and through the aid of superintendents and teachers have every one of them add his mite to the fund. Though the sum given by each pupil is small, an amount that can be spared without hardship by every family with children of school age in the State, yet the total amount received in this manner will be a handsome one, and should prove a devoted as it will be to so laudable an undertaking—a monument of enduring fame to the school children of Kentucky."

### \$100 REWARD, \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundations of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### Services at M. E. Church South.

Regular services as follows: (We use central standard time.) Prayer Meeting, each Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. Sabbath School, each Sabbath at 9 a. m. Preaching each Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and at 6:30 p. m. You are cordially invited to attend all these services. Strangers in the town specially invited to worship with us. "Come thou with us and we will do thee good, for the Lord has spoken good concerning Israel." O. F. Williams, Pastor.

### FOR SALE.

Thorough-bred male hog one year old. Register stock Poland China weighs over 200 pounds. Price \$15.00. D. M. Jones, Louisa, Ky.

We Can Sell you the best

## SAW MILLS

To be had anywhere for the price, and nobody can beat us on Engines and Boilers. It costs you nothing to investigate and you will make a mistake if you do not see our line.



Sewing Machines

Buggies, Wagons.

Builders Supplies

If you contemplate building, let us figure with you. We can save you money.



TRY US ON FURNITURE.

Snyder Hardware Co.,

Louisa, - - - Kentucky.

### Coffins Delivered in Country.

People living in the country may order coffins or caskets from us by telephone or otherwise and we will deliver them at very small cost. We have a team that we can send out at any time and the expense will be slight.

Snyder Hardware Company, Louisa, Ky.

Ladies, see those new shirt waist sets at Conley's store. They are beautiful.

## Feathers and Quills Wanted

We buy all kinds of

Goose, Duck, Turkey and Hen

Feathers and Quills the year round.

Pay cash on arrival, charge no commission or drayage.

Send for our price list. We will treat you right.

Brighton Station. The P. R. Mitchell Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

## Christmas Goods.

GIFTS FOR ALL AGES.

## JEWELRY

Includes scores of items that will settle satisfactorily the problem of what you will give to any friend or member of your family. We have a choice line of good goods.

Watches, Clocks, Chains, Rings, Pins, etc. Also, Genuine CUT GLASS.

## CHINA

Call and see our fine line of Haviland and other fine grades of China and see if you do not agree with us when we say that you will not find as desirable and large a line as this in any other town of Louisa's size. We bought a sufficient quantity to have shipment made direct from France, thereby saving about 15 per cent., and we are giving the benefit of this saving to our customers. Compare our prices with those in the cities and be convinced. Your friends will appreciate a gift of any piece of Haviland China, no matter how small.

## BOOKS

It is hardly necessary to suggest the fitness of books for presents. Nothing makes more acceptable gifts than books.

WE HAVE Juveniles, Standards, Poets, Bibles, Etc.

## PICTURES

We are displaying some handsome pictures. The line includes all prices from 10c. to \$6.00.

## TOYS

We have our usual complete line of toys. Dolls in endless variety and all at low prices.

GAMES OF VARIOUS KINDS.

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